FILIPINOS INCAPABLE OF GOVERNMENT

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgerity in the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and finally a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A nombine feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey, explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The commission bells briefly how it canducted the task entrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila, as to the capability of the Filipinos for self-government. A nombit and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in mainy towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

History of the Islands.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches little importance to the divers rehelitons which had preceded that of 1886. As to this movement, they declare it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain rehelf from intellerable abuses. To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation, showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the relational and market by obtain rehelf from intellerable abuses. To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation, showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the replaceopal seeds between Spanish and native presses.

H was diso demanded that the Filipino enough and native pression of the people of their lands, with a division of the press, religious to response and desires of the Filipino people.

The commission, the first and by restanding with Aguinaldo was perplanent and the statement they are the commission of the people of their lands, with a division of the pressess.

H was diso demanded that the Filipino enough and the press. Telipino enough and the press. Telipino enough and t

Filipinos were numerous, but possessed about only 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold, and concluded to resort to the use of money. Certain concessions were also decided upon, including representation of the Filipinos in the cortes, the deportation of the friars, which was the principal question; the grant of the right of association and a free press.

Relations With Aguinaldo.

Nebraska sentinel.

The was fife demanded that the Fillipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy and laws samilar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law and equality in pay between Spanish and native civil services.

The commission declares that these demands had good ground: that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every spanish governor did what he saw fit, and the syll deeds of men in the government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan so wickly, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagalos, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war of 1896.

The war begun in 1836 was teiminated by the treaty of Blac-Na-Batte. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed about only 800 small arms. The Spanish force, Whatever the future of the Philipinos were numerous, but possessed about only 800 small arms. The Spanish force whatever the future of the Philipinos were numerous, but possessed about only 800 small arms. The Spanish force, Whatever the future of the Philipinos were numerous, but possessed about only 800 small arms. The Spanish feet that it would require 100.000 prints and to the friendly Filipines may be there is no course open in the latter can make a forming the feet that it would require 100.000 prints and to the friendly Filipines may be there is no course open in the latter can make a forming the feet that it would require 100.000 prints and to the friendly Filipines may be there is no course open of the about to the second of the corruption of the ending of the Americans.

The commission declares that these demands had good ground: the saw file and after the making of the Americans. The banding of the the making of the Americans but he excited not the intended to add the power of the did not only opening the health he intended to the health of the corruptio

force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to

Governor General Rivera was willing to pay \$2,000,000. Mexican, when Aguin-aldo and his cabinet and ... Iding officers arrived in Hougkong. It appears, however, that Paterno only offeron the latter \$400,000, \$200,000 to be paid when conditions of the country at the time of their arrival commerciant with the conditions of the country at the time. destruction of the Spanish squadron by would welcome us.

The report then tells how General Augustine came to Manila as governor general at this juncture and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustine sought to secure the support of the Filiplinos to defend Spain against America, premising them autonomy, but the Filiplinos did not trust him. Then came the list of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the result of the loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June Aguinsido came. On this point the commission says:

The Commission's Proclamation.

The report then speaks of the issuance of the commission's proclamation and the good effects it had on public sentiment. The natives, accustomed to Spainsh promises, arged the commission that acts instead of promises should be given them. As a result, native law courts were established, and this greatly aided in the restoration of public confidence. The flow of population says:

The following memorandum on this should be given them. As a result, native law courts were established, and this greatly aided in the restoration of public confidence. The flow of population soon began to set toward the city. Natives who had fled from their homes returned. As showing the limited scope of the rebelilon, the commission states:

"We learned that the strong anti-American feeling was confined to the Tagalos provinces, namely, Manila, Ca-

Relations With Aguinaldo.

"Memorandom of relations with large and the state of the

Manila it was found this was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordinsty decided to allow Aguinaido to
come to Caylte on beard the McCulloch. He arrived with thirteen of his
cutaff on May B, and immediately came
on board the Olympia to call on the
commander-in-chief, after which be
was allowed to land at Caylte and orsanize an army.

"This was done with the purpose of
stiving theming the United States forces
and weakening those of the enemy. No
alliance of any kind was entered into
with Aguinaido, nor was any promise
of independence made to him, then or
all any other time."

The commission's report then rapidly

Establishment of Governments.

with Aguinaldo, hor was with Aguinaldo, hor was with Aguinaldo, hor was at any other time."

The commission's report then rapidly santiches events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked in cetail the efforts in that direction. There were many difficulties encountermoved from Cavite to Bacour. Says the commission:

Idea of Independence.

The condition of the people was found to be most pitiable. They had been plondered by the insurgent troops, who had robbed them of jewels, money, clothing and even food, so that they clothing and even food, so that they remembed the same property of the people was found to be most pitiable. They had been plondered by the insurgent troops, who had robbed them of jewels, money, clothing and even food, so that they remembed the people was found to be most pitiable. They had been plondered by the insurgent troops, who had robbed them of jewels money, clothing and even food, so that they remembed the people was found to be most pitiable. They had been plondered by the insurgent troops, who had robbed them of jewels money, clothing and even food, so that they clothed the people was found to be most pitiable. They had been plondered by the insurgent troops.

Now for the first time rose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people on behalf of the American Sovernment, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabinet that neither Admiral Dowey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

There was no conference, "says the "General Offs, the commission prepared" of the misurgent troops, who had been assigned to this work by General Offs, the commission prepared

with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yester-day the Philippine commission submitted to the president the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the as the commission left them; of the control of the control of the commission left them; of the commission left them; of the control of the cont

essary, as the officials were timid and slow to comprehend their new duties. At many of the elections the voters went about asking who they were expected to vote for, and it was only with great difficulty that they were persuaded to exercise the right of free snaded to exercise the right of free pinos little or no part in governing themselves. After reviewing this Spanish regime, which gave the Fill-pinos little or no part in governing themselves. After reviewing this Spanish system, the commission sums up

rme of business was being done, and the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe. The native population was quiet and orderly and all fear of was quiet and cracity and an rear of an uprising had long since passed. An efficient corps of native policemen was on duty. A system of public school in which English was taught had been advocated by the commission and established by General Otts. Some 6,000 governing the archipelago at the present time.

ablished by General Otis. Some ablished by General Otis. Some scholars were in attendance.

In the Tagalo province of Luzon, where the anti-American feeling had been strongest, public sentiment had screatly changed, as evidenced by the affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American continuation of province of guidance (as may be found need to undertake).

Macabees Our Friends.

"The Macabebes were clamoring for an opportunity to fight in our ranks,

"In Samar, Leyte and Masbate, the Tagalo invaders are numerically few and are disliked by the natives of these Could Not Withdraw Forces.

"The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the

Moros Are Peaceable.

aldo and his cabinet and adding officers arrived in Hongkong. It appears, however, that Paterno carly offered the latter \$400,000, \$200,000 to be paid when Aguinaldo arrived at Hongkong and the balanco when the Filipinos had delivered up their arms. The arrangement was not acceptable to the people.

The promises were never carried out, and Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic revolutions corrured, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement.

Filipinos Unprepared For War.

The insurgents lacked arms, ammuni-"There can be no resistance in Pala-

Americans Popular In Negros,

The Americans remained popular. At the request of General Otis, a new and simplified scheme of government for the Island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in full control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction and public order is better in the island today than at any time during the last twenty vears. Summing up the last twenty years. Summing up the failure of the native form of government and the success of the American control, the commission says:

The flat failure of this attempt to secure an independent native govern-

ment in Negros, conducted, as it was, under the most favorable circum-stances, makes it apparent that here, as well as in the less favored provinces.

Aguinaldo Calls On Dewey.

"Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manilla it was found this was no losur-returned to those ruined of the houses had been rebuilt. Fields

spirit of patient conciliation" exhibited by the American commission in endeavoring to reach an amteable adjustment with the insurgents, as well as the obduracy of Aguinaldo. The report sums up the result of these fruitiess exchanges as follows:

"No better proof could be furnished that the primary object of his struggle is not, as is pretended, the liberty of the Filipino peoples, but the commingues of his own arbitrary and despotic power. In any event, the American people may feel confident that no effort was omitted by the commission to secure a penceful end of the struggle, but the opportunities they offered and urged were all neglected, if not, indeed, spurned."

The chapter devoted to "capacity for self-government" is the result, the re-

self-government" is the result, the re-port states, of diligent inquiry for sev-eral months, in the course of which a great number of witnesses were ex-amined, of all shades of political thought and varieties of occupation. tribe and locality. The most striking and perhaps the most significant fact in the entire situation is the multiplicity of tribes inhabiting the archipelago, the diversity of their languages (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civil-ization—ranging all the way from the highest to the lowest. As to this the

report says: Loyalty of Tribal Type.

"The Filipinos are not a nation, but a variegated assemblage of different tribes and peoples, and their loyalty is still of the tribal type."

Concerning their intellectual capacities the commission was "The commission with the commission was "The commission was "Th

situation at Manila.

The commission states that a large amount of supervision over the affairs of our new municipalities proved necessary, as the officials were timid and slow to comprehend their new duties.

suffrage. The commission sums up the situation at the time of their departure as follows:

"When we left Manila, a large vol-

Cannot Govern Themselves.

"This is all the training in self-gov ernment which the ludabitants of the Philippine Islands have enjoyed. Their link of education and political experi-ence, combined with their radial and

fact that the military governor of Ba-langas had offered to surrender his troops and his province if we would only send a small force there. The Biools, in southern Luzon, had risen against their Tagalo masters. r fils trol or guidance (as may be found necwould the essary) the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. Fortunateitisen by there are educated Filipinos, though they do not constitute a large proportion of the entire population, and their support and services will be of incalculable value in inaugurating and maintaining the new government. As education advances and experience with the patives may be entrusted. sipens, the natives may be entrusted with larger and more important parts of the government—self-government is constantly kept in view as a goal. In this way, American sovereignty over

this way, American sovereignty over the archipelago will prove a great po-litical boon to the people. "Should our power by any fatality he withdrawn, the commission believes the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers and the eventual division of the island

sovereignty over the archipelago is recognized by all intelligent Filipinos, and even by those insurgents who de-sire an American protectorate. The latter, it is true, would take the revenues and leave us the responsibilities. Nevertheless they recognize the indubitable fact that the Filipinos can-

not stand alone.

Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abondonment of the archipelago. We cannot, from any point of view, escape the responsibilities of government which our sover-eignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the perform-ance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippine islands."

One of the closing chapters of the eport is devoted to a tribute to "our oldiers and sallers in the war." soldiers and sailors in the war."

The commission dismisses the reports of the desecrating of churches, the mudering of prisoners and the committing of unmentionable crimes and say they are glad to express the belief that a war was never more humanely conducted, saying:

"If churches were occupied it was only as a military necessity, and frequently after their use as forts by the insurgents had made it necessary to train our artillery upon them. Prison-

The insurgents lacked arms, amounting and leaders. The treaty had ended the war, which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's soverging in the islands never having been entertained.

The report then tells how General

Business was at a standerill. Insurbation and leaders. The treaty had ended arms, amounting and the sound of ridle five was frequently and the country of the city."

Business was at a standerill. Insurbation in lines, to the faced our lines, faced our lines, that adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had adopted the extension of an American system, including a congress, and had the sound of raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of manging their own affairs and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics. The sattalion of the station was furnished, but the people as a standerill, Insurgent lack and the sound of the index of the index of the index of the index of the standard development and the sound of the index The commission gives a general view of the value of the islands, their general richness in agricultural and forest products, their mineral wealth and their commanding geographical posi-

tion. Commerce Will Increase.

They state that the Philippines should soon become one of the great traders of the east. Manila is already onnected by new steamship lines with Australia, India and Japan and she will become the natural terminus of many other lines, when a ship cana connects the Atlantic with the Pacific It cannot be doubted that commerce will greatly increase and the United States will obtain a large share in this treatment. The report concludes:
"Our control means to the inhabit-ants of the Philippines internal peace

Memorandom of relations with Aguinaldo on April 24, 1888, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hongkong from E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul at Singapore:

Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here, with commodure for general co-operation of insurgents at Manila if desired, the same day Commodure for general co-operation of insurgents at Manila if desired, the season of the same day Commodure for general co-operation of insurgents at Manila if desired, the season of the same day Commodure for general co-operation of insurgents at Manila if desired, the season of the same day Commodure for general co-operation of insurgents at Manila if desired, the season of the same day Commodure for general co-operation of the same can be sont as possible. The necessity of the second of the same conference of the common of the same day Commodure for general content of the form the six privings and arranges well as in the less favored provinces, as well as in the less favored provinces in the substitute of the separation of public of the constitute of the commodure of merital passential to a successful ministration of public and the provinces in the substitute of the four public of the four public of the se

Alaska prospecting company.

The dead are: Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kuhner, Oscar Becker and a man whose name is unknown. Becker's body was washed on the beach at St. Michael island, and later was found an over-

turned steamer and a soow loaded with machinery, which represents the as-sets of the company. Two survivous are John Becker and Theo Diederick. are John Becker and Theo Diederick.

The Roanoke had aboard, according to her owners, drafts and dust from Cape Nome amounting to \$1,500,000. The principal portion of this is represented by drafts held by John Brynteson, Jafet Linderberg, P. H. Anderson and C. W. A. Killman, four of the original locators of the camp. There were fully 200 others on board with dust valued at from \$500 to \$15,000 each, a large portion of the same being beach dust.

The principal holdings are about as follows: Linderberg and Brynteson, \$400,000; J. R. Anderson, \$100,000; C. W. A. Killman, \$75,000; N. P. R. Hatch, \$50,000; F. Schow, \$25,000; H. C. Wilkinson, \$20,000.

Owing to the alleged impurity of the

kinson, \$20,000.

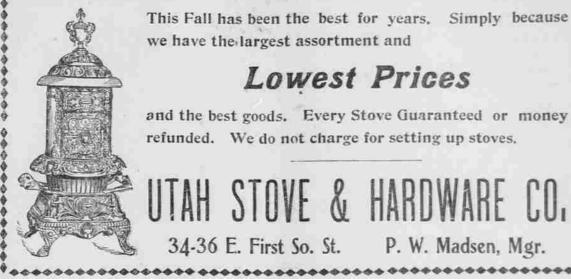
Owing to the alleged impurity of the water at Nome, typhoid fever was quite general at the time the Roanoke left and trelve deaths had occurred. Six of the patients who were sufficiently well to travel came down on the Roanoke, one of the big state rooms having been fixed up as a temporary hospital. Jafet Linderberg, one of Cape Nome's richest men, was among the unfortunates.

nates. Deputy Postmaster's Suicide. San Francisco, Nov. 2.-Charles O. Alexander, deputy postmaster of Oaktion. From that point on there was a towns with similar good results.

At the request of general Lawton, and the American troops.

"There was no conference," says the General Oils, the commission prepared to rate them high But, excepting in a simple scheme of municipal self-gov
imited number of persons, these caps.

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Aguinaldo Issues Proclamation Encouraging Filipinos.

ADVICE TO HIS SOLDIERS

SHOW AMERICANS THEY ARE WORTHY OF INDEPENDENCE.

Tells Them the Question Will Be Settled In Washington When the National Law-makers Meet in December-Crisis In the Insurgent Cabinet Is Predicted.

Manila, Nov. 2.-Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation announcing that the "Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free self-government and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. And the indispensable need from the Philippine point of view of maintaining American to conduct themselves so that congress to conduct themselves so that congress will consider them worthy of independence, and requests the priests to abstain from politics and to redeem the church from the name the misdeeds of

the friars has given it.

A crisis in the Filipino tabiner is predicted as a result of the resignations of Paterno and Beuncamino, two Filipino leaders who have lost the confidence of the rabid revolutionists.

Some Filipinos who attempted to come to Manila with the Spanish com-mission received a message from Major mission received a message from Major General Otis, saying the women and children would be given American protection, but the men who had cast their lot with the insurgents must remain with it. The party included a brothen of General Luma, who was assassinated by the guard before Aguinaldo's head-quarters, with his family, and the Filipino secretary of the treasury. The families returned to Tariac.

Driven From Trenches. Lieutenant Slavens of General Mac Lieutenant Slavens of General Mac-Arthur's staff, reconnoitering with eighteen men in front of Angeles, dis-covered a Filipino outpost in a trench. The Filipinos numbered about forty men. As the Filipinos had sighted the Americans, Lieutenant Slavens' only course was to charge, and his party rushed to the trench, shooting and yelling. They killed three of the in-surgents and wounded several, who. surgents and wounded several. owever, succeeded in the same of the Americans was hit implement secured valuable information and at I

tion about the enemy's position. oilo by the arrest of Santiago, the weal-thy Filipino, who is charged with form-ing a revolutionary junta, has subsided. The natives in their quarter of the town were sullen and restless, and were heard chanting the death song at night, with the refrain, "The Americans sleep," A provost marshal's force sur-rounded the quarters and drove the suspicious looking natives outside the

Forces Close to Each Other. The Americans occupy Holio and the adjoining towns of Jaro and Molo with 4,000 men, consisting of the Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments, two batdetachment of the Sixth regiment and a battery of the Sixth artillery. The insurgent force is now supposed to be between 4,000 and 5,000 armed men, and many more unarmed. Their lines are about 90 yards from Jaro, which is oc-cupled by the Twenty-sixth regiment. The insurgents are supposed to have ve smooth-bore cannon time past they have been building trenches between Jaro and their strong-hold, Santa Barbara, eight miles north.

MORE AMERICANS KILLED.

Troops Have Several Encounters

scouts between Santiago and Saragossa, but Captain Batson charged The commission adds that nothing Steamer Roanoke Arrives at Seattle them and drove them out from their position, killing and wounding several of them. One American officer was killed and a private wounded.

General Young's troops are beginning to live on the country, trying buffalo meat and rice, partly in lieu of army several New Yorkers, members of an rations. The captures at the Talouera Aleske personaling commany arsenal include thirteen small brass owitzers and 800 one-pound projec-

Major Bell's regiment yesterday advanced from Guagua on Florida Blanca, which was found to be deserted. Bishop's battalion is stotioned there. Major Bell also made another descent upon Porac, pursuing the Filipinos thence into the mountains and capturing their horses and baggage.

The American loss was one killeid and one wounded Major Bell reports that he entirely destroyed the insurgent cavalry that was operating in that section. that section.

NOW READY FOR DUTY. Three Spanish Cruisers Raised By Lieutenant Hobson.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.-A few days efore the steamship China left Hongong the announcement was made that sh navy at Mantia, the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria, were ready to proceed to Manila

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"Berng on."—Chicago liter (vegati.
"The ling onalogue forms one of the floest-shopping mediums that

could resultly be sent into a district."- Boyce's Monthly mail. Address. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S. A.

board. Colonel Bullard and his staff trouble in showing that some of the

WELCOME TO KANSANS.

Receive An Ovation Upon Their Arrival at Topeka.

Topeka, Kan. Nov. 2.—Returning warriors never received a more royal welcome home than that accorded today to the soldiers of "Kansas' famous fighting Twentieth," on its arrival from Nan Francisco, General Frederick Funston came in for the llon's share of attention shown the officers, and the "Little hero of Manila" was literally taken off his feet by his admirers in their eagerness to display their regard for him.

At every station in Kansas, after the Colorado line was crossed early this morning cheering crowds met the soldiers and greeted them in unstituted fashiom. Schools and colleges along the line were closed, business was practically asseended and the people flocked to the trains by the thousands.

At the state house General J. K. Hudson.

thousands.
At the state house General J. K. Hudson on behalf of the people of Kansas presented the beautiful \$1,000 sword to General Function.

In a short speech of accentance, General Function said he predicted that in one year's time the island of Luzon would he as quiet as Massachusetts.

"I resum to Manila," he said, "and unless I get sick or disabled. I will not return until the war is over."

The treasure brought about 250 passengers, about ten of her passengers are suffering from typhoid fever.

Sickness, is very prevalent at Nome, typhoid seeming more rampant than other allments. On Oct. 22 James R. Gerling, a passenger, succumbed to typhoid and was buried at Unalaska.

The treasure brought about 250 passengers.

MINERS PROVING ALIBIS.

the three cruisers formerly of the Span- Proceedings In the Trials Before Federal Court at Moscow.

Moscow, Ida., Nov. 2.-In the trial of Isla de Luzon and bon Join de Liuzon and poin Admiral Watson's squadron. The reconstruction of the vessels has been under the supervision of Lieutenant Hobson. The vessels will be piaced on blockade duty in the Philippines.

The three cruisers were sunk at Cavite by the ships of Dewey, and the estimated cost of repairing the ships, exclusive of armament, is \$304,000.

Sailed For Philippines.

Portland, Ore, Nov. 2.—United States transports Pennsylvania and Olympia sailed for the Philippines tonight with the Thirty-ninth infanity and two commonles of the Forty-fifth infanity on the condition of the present testimony for purposes of impeachment; that if the reconders of the government cannot accede, thus closing the case so far as Jamaica is concerned. the Coeur d'Alene miners for interfer-

With the Insurgents.

Manlia, Nov. 3.—The insurgents attempted to ambush Captain Hatson's scouts between Santiago and Sara-

Today many witnesses were intro-duced by the defense and the testi-mony was presented to show that all the

She brought about 250 passengers.

The treasure brought down by the Portland will exceed \$1,000,000, most of which comes from the Nome district.

MR. HOBART'S CONDITION.

No Apparent Change Is Reported In the Vice President. Paterson, N. J., Nov. 2, 2 s. m.-Ne